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**Supplement**

# Daily Report

## MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

*REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN*

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BBC REPORTS CONSENT FOR COMMISSION MEETING WITH HOSTAGES

TA291538 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Feb 80 TA

["Correspondent's report"]

[Text] The UN commission now visiting Tehran to investigate Iran's grievances against the deposed shah is still expected to meet the hostages at the American Embassy. There was an earlier report on Tehran radio that the meeting had already taken place, but our Tehran correspondent, Alex Brody, says this is not so. At the same time, he says the Iranian Defense Minister Mr Qotbzadeh [title as heard] insists that a meeting between the commission and the hostages is still on.

[Begin Brody recording] Mr Qotbzadeh was reported by the official PARS NEWS AGENCY to have said categorically the commission will see the hostages and the remark was said to have been made after last night's meeting of the Revolutionary Council, though the implication is that the decision has the authority of the council. Mr Qotbzadeh, however, gave no indication when this might happen, or whether the condition that the hostages should give evidence had been dropped. This condition was restated by the Revolutionary Council spokesman Dr Hasan Habibi before the meeting. He said that if the commission were to see the hostages, it must be as witnesses to the crimes of the shah and the United States. The commission has all along said it expected to see the hostages, but on what terms was not clear, and the United States, before the commission arrived here in Tehran, said it did not want the hostages cross-examined.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the students occupying the embassy said the commission would not see their captives. That was not its purpose. But today, after Mr Qotbzadeh's remark, the students were said to be still considering the matter.

Sources close to the commission say it has virtually finished the first part of its work to examine Iran's grievances, and this was climaxed by an extraordinary rally at the Hilton Hotel in Tehran yesterday. More than 1,500 people said to be either disabled during street violence, the victims of SAVAK torture or relatives of martyrs of the revolution, presented themselves to the commission and received, in return, an emotional speech on its behalf by the co-chairman, Mr Mohammad Bedjaoui of Algeria. He promised to tell the world the unimaginable lengths to which violations of human rights have been carried out in Iran.

The second part of the commission's work is a sensitive part. According to its mandate, it is to allow for an early solution of the crisis between the United States and Iran. [end recording]

AFP Report

OW011035 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 1 Mar 80 OW

[By Nick Phythian]

[Text] Tehran, March 1 (AFP)--The special United Nations investigating commission was today waiting to find out when and more important, under what circumstances, it will meet the 50 American Embassy hostages held here. Intensive negotiations were understood to be continuing behind the scenes between the Iranian authorities and the Americans' Moslem student captors. The four international jurists--the fifth Andres Aguilar was expected to return here late today from a flying visit to Caracas--want to meet all the hostages.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who launched the diplomatic drive that led to the commission's creation, has repeatedly underlined the Iranian authorities' stated desire for the meeting.

The precise nature of the visit--whether humanitarian, or as the students want, to collect evidence--is however subject to negotiations being supervised by the Foreign Ministry. The students, who have been holding the hostages since November 4, repeated today that they have not yet agreed their position on any meeting.

The four commission members this morning met leading figures from universities here to discuss the effect of the ex-shah's rule on Iranian culture. They were expected to have talks later today with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

Meanwhile the Interior Ministry released the official list of candidates for the Islamic Assembly elections in Tehran scheduled for March 14. The ministry said 460 candidates from the 540 people who had put their names forward, would contest the capital's 30 parliamentary seats. The official lists of candidates for the 270 seat assembly in the rest of Iran have yet to be released.

Supporters of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr launched their campaign at a press conference yesterday, putting the accent on the need for independence in all fields. Five candidates, all members of the office for the coordination of cooperation between the people and the president, stressed the need for both political and economic independence. The five included Ahmad Salamatian, a close adviser of the president, who will seek election in his home town of Esfahan, about 420 kms, (260 miles) south of Tehran.

Depending on the size of their town or district, voters will be able to list a predetermined number of candidates' names on their ballot papers. Candidates with more than 50 percent of the votes will be elected in the first round. Victory will be by simple majority in the second round.

Commission Discusses Continued Investigations

ID011142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 80 ID

[Text] According to PARS, the UN commission investigating the crimes of the former shah and America in Iran met this morning and discussed reports handed them by university lecturers who had staged a sit-in at the Ministry of Science under the former regime.

It is noteworthy that during this sit-in, martyr prof Essor Nejatollahi was martyred by agents of the deposed shah's regime.

Also this morning, the family of Prof Essor Nejatollahi met with members of the commission and brought charges against the traitor Mohammad Reza and the former regime.

Members of the commission then went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran and met and had talks with the minister of foreign affairs on the procedure for continuing their operation.

Commission's Meeting With Qotbzadeh

OW011245 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 1 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 1 (AFP)--The United Nations inquiry commission met here today with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh for 90 minutes in the Foreign Ministry.

No date has yet been officially announced for the five commissioners to visit the 50 American hostages in the U.S. Embassy. The Iranian president's office confirmed on February 28 there will be such a visit. But Islamic militants holding the hostages said today they have not yet decided whether to allow the visit.

Earlier today, a delegation of Iranian professors submitted a report on alleged crimes by the shah's regime to the commission members in the Hilton Hotel where they are staying.

Qotbzadeh on Prerequisite for Visit

NC012020 Paris AFP in English 2016 GMT 1 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 1 (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh was reliably reported tonight to be trying to obtain authorization from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni for the international investigating committee to see the American hostages here. Sources close to the Iranian spiritual leader said that Mr Qotbzadeh had gone to the hospital here where the ayatollah is undergoing treatment but had not yet been allowed to see him.

The foreign minister, according to the same sources, has been in contact with the ayatollah's son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, about the matter.

The committee of international jurists, here to probe into the alleged crimes of the regime of the former shah, has expressed its wish to meet with the hostages, held in this capital for more than 100 days by pro-Khomeyni students.

Commission Member on Visit

NC021544 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 2 (AFP)--The international commission of inquiry into the ex-shah's regime, which has been here for a week, probably will visit the hostages at the American Embassy tomorrow, a commission member said today. The commission expected the Revolutionary Council to confirm the time of the visit during its meeting tonight. It could then meet Iranian authorities before seeing the hostages, to set up ground rules for the encounter.

Commission members seemed optimistic today, a contrast to yesterday's depression. They expected to see all the hostages, separately or in small groups, for as long as they wish, the commission members said. But no questions would be asked about their so-called history as "spies."

Council's Delay of Decision

NC021855 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 2 (AFP)--The Iranian Revolutionary Council will decide "perhaps on Tuesday" whether the United Nations international investigating commission will be authorized to visit the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy here.

Council spokesman Hasan Habibi, who announced this decision at the conclusion of a council meeting today, said that the subject of a visit to the hostages, held captive by Islamic militants for nearly four months, had not been broached during today's meeting of Iran's ruling body.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that the U.N.-backed commission, which has been in Tehran for the past week, had not yet finished its work, with Central Bank documents on financial irregularities during the reign of the ex-shah remaining to be examined.

Bani-Sadr on Hostages' Release

JN291632 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh has said that the UN commission entrusted with investigating the Iranian grievances will be allowed to visit the U.S. diplomats held as hostages in Tehran.

Sources close to the commission have expressed doubt regarding the possibility of holding a meeting with the U.S. diplomats.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr hinted today at the possibility of releasing the U.S. hostages prior to the convening of the parliament if Washington meets his terms. In a statement published in Tokyo today, he said that his terms are Washington's admission of the mistakes it has committed in the past and its pledge not to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs and not to impede the efforts being exerted to extradite the Iranian shah.

Bani-Sadr DER SPIEGEL Interview

LD011808 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--Iranian President Bani-Sadr has said that he does not approve of the hostage-taking in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. At the same time he admitted that the hostage-taking violated international law. In an interview with DER SPIEGEL, Bani-Sadr said: "I disagreed right from the beginning with the hostage-taking. On the other hand I was and still am one of the strongest opponents of American supremacy in Iran. The basis of this interference must be removed as quickly as possible in order to solve the hostage problem."

Asked what he meant by American supremacy, the president said: "The Americans have built defective industrial complexes in Iran and now they will not supply us with spare parts. They are putting other countries under pressure not to provide us with spare parts."

Regarding the task of the UN commission, which is in Tehran to investigate the alleged misuse of power by the deposed shah, Bani-Sadr said: "The commission has arrived to investigate the crimes, the treason the ex-shah has committed and the extent of his dependency on America." There are ample documents for the commission. The country in its (?present) condition of poverty and the cemeteries of its martyrs are undoubtedly documents. Furthermore, there is sufficient written evidence.

According to Bani-Sadr, the final decision on the release of the hostages will be taken "by the people and Ayatollah Khomeyni." Anyone advocating human rights should realize that the shah murdered tens of thousands, not to mention his other crimes.

Bani-Sadr AL-MADINAH Interview

NC021400 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text of interview granted by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr to Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH--date and place of interview not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: How would you assess Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia in particular and the Gulf states in general? What is your outlook on the future?

Answer: The Iranian Government's policy is based on strengthening Iran's independence and helping all Islamic states to be free from Western domination. As we have noted repeatedly we are attempting to be free from Western domination. We must have an independent leadership, economy and culture. We have established relations with Islamic and non-Islamic governments on this basis. The strength of our relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states will be commensurate with these countries' approval of our policy. The more they oppose our policy, the more our relations will be alienated and complicated. Anyway, our policy is clear.

Question: Is there a possibility that relations will be established between Iran and Iraq at a time when the Iraqi Government has submitted its proposals? What are your conditions for establishing these relations?

Answer: The Iraqis have not submitted any proposals to us yet. They are sowing corruption inside our country. The Iraqi Government did not emanate from the people but came to power through a coup. It has not held even a single referendum. It is a government based on aggression. It thinks we will give in to the acts of sabotage inside our borders--acts which the Iraqi Government wants to use as its justification for stating that we have imposed ourselves on a revolutionary government. Thus we will not hold any talks with the Iraqis unless they refrain from this stand. After stopping these acts, we will see whether or not we can reach an understanding with them.

Question: How do you view the danger of Soviet influence in Iran in particular and in the Gulf area in general, taking into account the danger of communist influence, particularly after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan?

Answer: Naturally, the Russian danger to the Middle East has not been negligible. The invasion of Afghanistan was a warning to us all. Should any vacuum occur in the area, the Russians would fill it by force. When would such a vacuum exist? We must say that such a vacuum did not exist with the U.S.' exit but with its stay in the area. [sentence as heard] Such a situation could emerge--that is, there could be a weakness that the Russians might exploit. In order to confront the Russians we must definitely be independent from Russian domination.

Question: Who has authority in Iran now? Political observers believe that it is divided between the factions of ulemas and the government. What is your view?

Answer: There is some truth to your question--that is, the existence of independent centers that make decisions on behalf of the Iranian Government. However, the entire issue is mostly linked with Western propaganda, which maintains that there is no government in Iran and that the country is run amid chaos and confusion. I must say, however, that these centers have begun to weaken after the presidential elections. The government's sovereignty will be extended throughout the entire country in the near future.

Question: Political observers believe it is possible for the internal situation in Iran to erupt, particularly in the post-Imam [Khomeyni] era. How do you see the future of Iran in this era?

Answer: The talk of a possible explosion of the situation in Iran is another fabrication by Western propaganda. If this is possible, then nothing could prevent it because the unity of Iran is represented by Khomeyni. For this reason unity does exist, and Khomeyni is its source. As for Imam Khomeyni, who has no army, SAVAK, [words indistinct] U.S. or Russian support for such an explosion to occur. Khomeyni embodies the people's ambitions and this is the whole truth. The election of the Iranian president has proven the extent of the Iranian people's awareness. This significance was clearly reflected in Khomeyni's appeal on the occasion of the presidential elections.

Question: Political observers believe that solving the hostages problem needs more time. In view of this how do you see the future of Iranian-U.S. relations?

Answer: Solving the hostages problem requires time. A solution will not take place unless the United States takes action. If it does, the question will be quickly solved. Our relations with the United States are based on independence from it. Thus we will reject and fight all forms of domination, toward which we will never adopt an indifferent stand. As long as the United States continues to seek domination, we will oppose it. As soon as it stops these attempts, our bilateral relations will gradually become normal.

Question: In your view, how can your revolution achieve a final victory while simultaneously seeking security, order and success in setting up relations with various countries in light of the political developments in the area?

Answer: These goals are in harmony with each other. It is better not to have order and security that are based on supporting this type of order and security. If security and order are based on independence, freedom and the fulfillment of the people's ambitions, they will be in keeping with our revolution's course. We can achieve the revolution's final victory as well as seek to create a revolutionary regime in our country, in the area and in the world. Regarding political developments in the area and in the Middle East, they reflect the intentions of the powers in the area. Since we are opposed to the presence of these powers in the area, we are also forced to oppose these events. In the first place, it is impossible for us to agree with these powers. Our relations with the countries of the area will constantly be based on strengthening independence. In pursuing this policy we hope to push our revolution forward and achieve progress. At the same time we seek to assist the independence of the Islamic states so that they will emerge from external domination as well as to handle the Israeli cancer with the help of God almighty.

PROSECUTOR ASKS FOREIGN MINISTRY TO HAND OVER HOSTAGE

LD021744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1722 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

["Notice" issued 2 March by the Islamic Revolution prosecutor general--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. The Foreign Ministry, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, with respect, since the trial of Forqan group members is in progress and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have, in their documents, presented evidence concerning links between the U.S. espionage den in Iran and the Forqan terrorist group, please issue necessary instructions to have Mr (Thompson), a hostage held by the Muslim Iranian nation, handed over to the office of the Islamic Revolution's public prosecutor.

## More Documents on U.S. 'Interference'

LD021752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy in a press, radio and television conference today, revealed new documents of interference by the criminal United States in Iran's internal affairs.

In this revelation the students showed how the United States has protected counter-revolutionary and fugitive agents of the former regime and, in various ways, helped in their counterrevolutionary deeds, and how by utilizing diplomatic facilities at the den of espionage they exported the country's foreign currency which is the backing for society's economic movement and placed it at the disposal of the fugitive counter-revolutionaries who are under the protection of the United States.

The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy also revealed documents which testify to the indirect connection between the U.S. den of espionage and an international gang involved in smuggling dollars, rials, francs and other forged currencies into Iran.

It is reminded that the members of the gang smuggling forged currencies were recently discovered in Tehran and arrested.

## AFP Report on Documents

NC021443 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[By Nick Phythian]

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 2, (AFP)--Moslem students occupying the United States Embassy today released documents they said linked American diplomatic staff to an international counterfeiting ring that funneled several million dollars' worth of forged currency into Iran. The move came six days after Tehran radio reported that a U.S. Marine, one of the 50 hostages at the embassy, had been accused of involvement with counterfeiters.

Today's documents, marked secret and confidential, were part of a series--released during the past several weeks--that allegedly show American interference in Iran's domestic affairs. They also are purported to show that the American Embassy was attempting to smuggle approximately 8,000 dollars out of Iran for an Iranian Navy captain presently in the United States. The documents as released included reports by U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen of meetings with an Iranian named Raso Kazemian who had come to the embassy to volunteer information about the counterfeiting ring.

Other documents dealt with rewards for information that led to arrests or seizure of forged bills. Among the exhibits were examples of forged 10,000 rial and 100 deutsch mark notes.

The Moslem students, without specifying the (?nature) of the alleged links between embassy personnel and the counterfeiters, said that U.S. diplomats, allowing the smuggling to continue without informing Iranian authorities, (?obviously) were trying to undermine the country's economy. The documents reported shipments last September and October of forged 50 dollar and 100 dollar bills worth half a million dollars per shipment, [word indistinct] of forged deutsch marks worth one million dollars.

KHOMEYNI ALLOWS ITALIAN TO ACT AS HOSTAGES' 'POSTMAN'

LD292208 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has authorized an Italian Salesian, Don Alfredo Picchioni, to act as postman for the American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The Salesian, who speaks Persian, has already been to the embassy twice to deliver mail and gift parcels to the American hostages, and very probably will be able to do this again in the near future. The Salesian succeeded in speaking to a delegation of Iranian students but not with the hostages.

BANK DENIES LAWYER'S ESTIMATE OF SHAH'S PLUNDER

LD022035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In connection with the report of thefts by the traitorous Mohammad Reza and his family amounting to $800 billion put out this morning in quotation of Iran's Panamanian lawyer, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran said: A group investigating the plunder of national assets, which is based in the Central Bank of Iran and which began its work on 22 November 1979 on orders from Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, and under my personal and direct supervision, has so far been the exclusive source of information and accurate and documented evidence prepared for and submitted to the Panamanian lawyer and also the international commission of inquiry, and it denies the figure of $800 billion mentioned by the Panamanian lawyer. Obviously, as it has acted in the past, the Central Bank of Iran will inform the struggling Iranian nation of the true instances of the thefts by the criminal Mohammad Reza and of his corrupt family also in the future.

Evidence of Shah's Transactions

LD022036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Iran's Panamanian lawyer this afternoon gave a radio, television and press interview at the Foreign Ministry. He showed the reporters a copy of documents and evidence on the thefts of the Iranian nation's public funds by the traitorous Mohammad Reza. These documents were copies of cheques that the traitorous Mohammad Reza had received from Iranian banks and deposited in his foreign accounts. He also produced documents according to which Mohammad Reza Pahlavi personally issued orders for tortures and signed such orders.

KHOMEYNI LEAVES HOSPITAL; TO STAY IN TEHRAN

LD022110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the friend of helper of the oppressed, the hope of all the deprived and the throbbing heart of the mothers of the martyrs of our country, left the heart hospital, after a complete recovery, at 2150 tonight.

According to our correspondent's report, the imam of the nation will reside in Tehran.

We thank God the great and wish the imam of the nation continued good health.

BANI-SADR'S SPEECHES IN MASHHAD REPORTED

LD021855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Telephone dispatch from Mashhad]

[Text] In Mashhad today President Bani-Sadr addressed tens of thousands of the citizens of the city who had gathered in the courtyard of the shrine of Imam Riza to meet him.

Mr Bani-Sadr commented on the Gonbad incidents and the ways armed groups are operating. He said: We shall resolutely resist those who want to impose their unreasonable demands upon us by force. The people have affection for and are united with the Islamic government, and the armed groups who try to weaken the government by armed clashes will be rejected by the people.

Referring to television debates with various groups, Dr Bani-Sadr said: If we are forced to do so we shall seek a referendum, and if groups take up arms against the wishes of the people we shall treat them like those who have waged war against God. Dr Bani-Sadr stated that such groups should hand in their arms as soon as possible. In his remarks Mr Bani-Sadr referred to his visit to the customs at Mehrabad Airport and said there is a great amount of goods which has been stored there for years; it is a pity that public property is treated in this way; now is the era of revolution and government employees should know that the government will resist slow-downs and refusal to work and that it will grant them no concessions.

Referring to the distribution of land Mr Bani-Sadr said: A seven-member commission will implement the law in this regard. There is plenty of land in Iran and there is enough of it for everyone.

Mr Bani-Sadr went on: The matter of free debate on the radio and television has been arranged. The president then referred to unemployment and said: This problem will be solved within 3 months; this problem should be solved with the efforts and the constructiveness of your children through production, not merely by sitting behind desks.

In the course of his remarks Mr Bani-Sadr referred to the construction of rural areas and called upon everyone to help the construction crusade in building rural areas. Regarding the activation of a police campaign against drug smugglers and narcotics, he said the people should cooperate with the police.

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Iranian Islamic Republic, at 1615 today went to the barracks of the Mashhad 77th Division and made a speech addressed to the soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers of the 77th Division and the units stationed at the barracks. At the outset of his remarks our country's president sent greetings to the soldiers of Iran and Islam and said: Our revolutionary country needs a revolutionary order so that it may be able to triumph over hundreds and thousands of small and big problems. But this is not a dead order; it is not an order based on fear; rather it is an order based on conviction and work and your determination, which is your pride and that of Iran.

In another part of his remarks Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said: I have issued orders for the reorganization of the army, and individuals in various groups are busy reviewing the reorganization of the army.

With this reorganization the army will be turned into a university, both for all the army personnel and the whole people of the country. Further on he said: In order to protect the country from the harm of aggression and not to impose heavy expenditure on the government's budget on account of equipment for the army the people should learn to defend their country in this university. In order to train the people in military techniques our armies must inevitably be turned into true universities throughout the realms of Iran to train the sons of the home of the Iranians in the defense of their homeland and their religion, and in these universities the basis for their mode of operation must the criterion of piety.

In another part of his speech the commander in chief of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic said: Contrary to all that has been said our army is tens of times more capable than at any other time, and the components of this capability lie in discipline and [word indistinct] faith. Relying upon the wish and affection of our nation and bearing in mind the people's spirit the army can repulse any aggressor from the realm of the homeland, and our army will not accept at any cost a single grain of the soil of Iran being separated from the homeland.

Further on in his speech Abolhasan Bani-Sadr pointed out that the government's sovereignty is growing everywhere day by day, and said he is confident that in the coming months true discipline will return to all organizations, so as to enable us to further the process of implementing fundamental reforms and reorganizing the army, to turn the army into a mighty army to defend our country's independence, and, by making use of our brains, to build an independent culture for the Iran of the future.

In conclusion, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr wished the Iranian people success in resolving the basic problems facing them.

Following his speech the tattoo ceremony was performed in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, and at the end Dr Bani-Sadr reviewed the units stationed there. Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr later went to the Mashhad University mosque and addressed a large group of students and professors and various sections of the people.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON MAJLES ELECTIONS

LD011822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry announced in a circular to all governors and assistants responsible for constituency centers throughout the country, that in compliance with Article 17, Section 4 of the Act for the Elections to the National Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is necessary that the electoral executive committees invite all classes of the people of the constituency to participate in the formation of electoral supervisory boards, in order to observe impartiality and total compliance with the letter of law and its code of conduct.

Also, the number and the location of the polling boxes should be determined and specified by 7 March, so that all the compatriots may easily vote for their chosen candidate or candidates during election day, 15 March.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi Kani.

Khomeyni Addresses

LD021026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] At 1150 this morning, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran attended a gathering of doctors, nurses and patients and visitors in the Reza'i Heart Hospital and, amidst shouts of long live Khomeyni, thanked the medical and nursing team of the hospital. In a speech he invited people to take part in the Majles elections. We draw your attention to the text of this speech: [begin recording]

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. I have troubled you gentlemen during the period of my stay in this hospital and now that I want to leave you I want to thank you all. I pray for you all. Our country is passing through a very important and sensitive stage. All the nation, all the different strata of the nation should join hands and neutralize the conspiracies plotted against us.

What is noteworthy at this juncture is the issue of elections. This is the last step that our nation must take, with utmost propriety. The nation should note that during the satanic regime there was no real election and satanic deeds were done. Now all the gentlemen should note that the government is Islamic, the Republic is Islamic and the Majles is Islamic. Everyone should adhere to Islamic morality and those who are faithful to Islam and not to the East or West should be elected. Those who follow the straight path and are committed to humanity and Islam. I hope that this stage will be completed properly and in a manner desired by the nation and by us. Candidates who are endowed with good qualities, those who are committed to Islam and are faithful to their country, those who have served you and the country, those candidates should be elected and sent to Majles. God willing, this last step will be completed in the desired way and order will be restored to the affairs of the country. [end recording]

OIL MINISTRY SAYS WORK RESUMES ON PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

LD021324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Oil; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The construction operations on the Iran-Japan petrochemical plant, which were halted during the revolution, have been resumed thanks to the efforts of responsible officials. Today Japanese experts together with Iranian managers went to Bandar Khomeyni and began construction of this plant, which is one of the few of its kind in the world.

Japanese officials had been warned that if they were not willing to begin work on this project immediately, Iranian experts would start work on their own and if necessary experts from other countries would be employed. Meanwhile, some countries announced their readiness to cooperate with us on this project. Fortunately, the Japanese Government loaned the Japanese company contracted by Iran 20 billion yen. Japanese bankers are accompanying the Japanese delegation in Bandar Khomeyni to inspect the project and the possibilities existing there to give the necessary credit to the Japanese company. Unfortunately, counterrevolutionary elements instigated by international imperialism had distorted the conditions with regard to Iranian workers in Bandar Khomeyni in such a way that the Japanese partners did not dare to work. These elements intended to prevent resumption of work on this project, which is very important for Iran. But Iranian workers are intelligent enough to understand the situation and did not endanger the work on this huge complex by putting forward their demands.

It is significant that all the work was formerly done by the Japanese and Iranians were not employed in responsible positions. Iranians only paid out the money. But now the management of the project has been changed and our Japanese partners have been notified that the earlier conditions do not apply and that the work will be managed by Iranians. The Japanese are cooperating with us on this project. Partners should respect each other and the relations between the two should be based on an equal partnership.

Further Reportage

OW030143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 3 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran March 2 KYODO--Iran's Oil Ministry said the Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project resumed Sunday its construction works suspended since the Iranian Revolution early last year. Nearly 50 Japanese engineers have already arrived at the construction site at Bandar Khomeyni to complete the dollar 3.3 billion petrochemical complex, Japanese sources said.

The project, for which Japan staked a 50 per cent share, has remained 80 per cent completed since the political unrest in Iran early last year.

MINISTER DISCUSSES TELEPHONE CONTRACT WITH GTE

GF021858 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Mar 80 GF

[Summary] Citing the PTT minister, PARS reports that representatives of the Iranian Telephone Company have met with officials of the American GTE company, which contracted before the revolution in Iran to construct a 200,000-line telephone network covering Iran and was paid $200,000 [as heard] toward the first stage of this project. The minister said the meeting had not achieved any result. He added: "We are currently carrying out studies and intend to operate this telephone network without American help. We have also submitted a complaint against the imperialist GTE Company. We are demanding compensation from the company for not fulfilling its obligation in this project."

CHIEF OF JUDICIARY FORESEES END OF REVOLUTION COURTS

LD291637 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Supreme Court President Dr Beheshti Announces: The Judiciary Will Undergo Fundamental Changes"]

[Excerpts] During an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday, Iran supreme court President Dr Beheshti sent a message to the people which reads in part as follows:

On the nature of future changes in the Justice Department, Dr Beheshti said: "The changes will be fundamental and not insignificant. As contained in the imam's decree and, God willing, with cooperation from all our friends, we shall create a new Islamic state judiciary. In doing so, we shall avail ourselves of the valuable gains in the juridical sciences and judicial experience both at home and abroad. Thus while the foundation, content and background will be Islamic, the shape, form and procedures will be in line with the needs of the present age and with the judicial progress which has evolved throughout recent centuries all over the world."

On how the judicial function power will function alongside the executive, Dr Beheshti said: "The judiciary is independent; thus we shall not be included with the legislative powers and the executive, though we intend to embark on a new mode of cooperation with both these powers, for administrative and fiscal business a minister will be appointed by us and will sit in the cabinet, but his concern will be solely that of fiscal and administrative matters. All this will of course take place in the more distant future."

On the possible amalgamation of the Revolution Courts and the Justice Department, Dr Beheshti said: "Under the constitution, the judiciary is one unit, one body. Thus there is no court which lies outside the jurisdiction of the judiciary, and in the long term we shall not have any other independent courts or tribunals, such as the Revolution Courts: However, until this actually comes about, the present revolution courts and tribunals must be strengthened and endorsed, and they should be better regulated, so that they can fulfil their great roles."

In reply to the questions "What form will the work of the committee of inquiry into the shah's crimes take?" and "What sort of cooperation will there be between this committee and the Justice Department?" Dr Beheshti said: "The Tehran prosecutor and the Foreign Ministry will cooperate as necessary in this regard."

AYATOLLAH ARDABILI INTERVIEWED ON DISTURBERS OF PEACE

LD021429 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Interview with Ayatollah Musqui Ardabili, prosecutor general of Iran, by an unidentified reporter; place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You know that one of the main problems of our country at present is insuring judicial security throughout the country. At the same time, we are told that persons go to businesses and other organizations without having authorization and disturb the peace and security. Is the legal system of the country going to combat these people and have you thought of a solution to remedy this problem?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

With God's blessing we shall insure judicial security all over the country as soon as possible, so that the Muslim and struggling nation of Iran, sheltered by this, lives peacefully. This is the will of the imam, the nation, all the country's organizations and all revolutionary foundations. Therefore, those who go to factories, businesses and other organizations without the necessary authorization from responsible officials and carry out certain activities under the pretext of reconnaissance and inspection and disturb people, will be legally prosecuted.

[Question] Will you please tell us if this prosecution will apply to members of revolutionary foundations, like the Revolution Guards Corps and revolution committees or are these foundations exempted?

[Answer] Of course, there will be no exemptions and these people from the Revolution Guards Corps, committees and other revolution foundations will be treated like others, especially since in accepting such an Islamic and humanitarian responsibility they should be the ideal model of a real Muslim. If they commit such deeds they may be punished more severely. But I should explain that what I just said does not mean that the laws and regulations of Islam will not be carried out as such. Some people might think that the situation will gradually return to how it was before. This is not so. The revolutionary decrees of Islam and articles ratified by the Revolution Council, like laws governing land transactions, usury, returning property belonging to the oppressed, will be carried out. This means that the work will be done in an orderly manner and anarchy and chaos will not rule over our revolutionary society.

BANI-SADR ISSUES CIRCULAR ON DRAFT BILLS, DECREES

LD011116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According PARS NEWS AGENCY Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and chairman of the Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has asked in a circular all ministers and government offices and departments to forward all their proposed draft bills and decrees to the prime ministers' [as heard] office so that after being studied by the legal bureau of the prime minister's office they may be sent to the Revolution Council for final ratification.

This circular emphasizes that henceforth all issues ratified by the Revolution Council will be communicated through the prime minister's office.

EXECUTION OF SEVEN FORQAN MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

LD030414 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Iranian Islamic Revolution prosecutor general has announced that seven members of the Forqan group, namely, Amrollah Elahi, Hasan Nuri, Mohammad Nuri, Kamal Yasini, Mohammad Keshani, Gholam Reza Yusefi and Sa'id Vahed, were condemned to execution by firing squad in the central Islamic Revolution Court on charges of murdering the martyr Professor Mohammad Mofatteh; martyr Hajj Mehdi 'Araqi; martyr Hesam 'Araqi; martyr Javad Bahmani; martyr Asghar Ne'mati and attempting to assassinate Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani and committing armed robbery on the banks of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The sentences were carried out at 0100 this morning in the courtyard of Evin Prison.

RADIO-TV SUPERVISORS RESIGN AFTER BROADCAST ON FORQAN

LD030650 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Revolution Council held a meeting last night which was attended by President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. At the end of the meeting Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, announced in a press interview: With regard to the interview which was broadcast over the Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the Forqan group, the Revolution Council agreed that the broadcast of such interview on the eve of the parliamentary election has had negative effect on the campaign programs of some of the candidates. In order to be fair, the Ministry of Interior had prohibited the broadcast of any kind of election campaign on the radio and television. Therefore the Revolution Council has commissioned a delegation to search for the roots of plots, if any, in this matter and emphasize that no such action will take place again.

Habibi added that the five-man radio and television supervisory council had resigned and Dr Hadi, Hadad 'Adel and Ghazanfarpur were selected as the new members of the supervisory council. He added that the new policy of the radio and television, which the supervisory council will follow in the future, was prepared according to a plan. The text of the plan is as follows:

This basic role was accepted by everybody that the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran must serve the Islamic Republic and as a result they should be direct announcers of the revolution policies. All those people who have been involved in the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in one way or another must share in the use of the radio and television and see that the radio and television are run as they wish. In a word: the radio and television must be at the service of the revolution and not at the service of individuals or groups, whether organized political groups and parties or unorganized groups. But this does not mean that various ideas and policies cannot be broadcast; on the contrary the radio and television should try to be a center for the clash of opinions, announcement of ideas and broadcast of political positions of various political parties. But it should not become a racetrack for the party campaigns.

ACCIDENT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE FUEL TRAIN DERAILMENT

LD201148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, a freight train between Tehran and Barmsar was brought to a halt at 1940 last night 91 km after leaving Kavir station on the way to Garmsar when the last eight tank cars of the train, containing fuel, were derailed and caught fire. The incident is being investigated by the accidents commission.

The state railways have informed us by telephone that the movement of trains between Mashhad and Gorgan is canceled till further notice.

POPPY PLANTING BANNED IN KAZERUN AREA

GF021425 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The governor's office for the city of Kazerun issued a warning that those who plant poppy seeds will be severely punished. All farmers have been asked to refrain from planting poppy seeds even in the remotest areas; otherwise they will be held accountable for their acts.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL TO BE FORMED

JN010843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Afghan revolutionary sources in Pakistan have stated that a Revolutionary Council will be formed soon to unify the revolutionary factions in their war against the Afghan Government. The council meetings are expected to begin on Sunday and will be attended by six Islamic revolutionary movements which have Peshawar as their headquarters.

AFGHAN MIGS, HELICOPTERS VIOLATE BORDER

LD011118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1037 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau and PARS, the headquarters of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that at 0930 and 1140 on 23 February, two Russian MiG planes and two helicopters belonging to the Government of Afghanistan crossed the border at Tayyebat and then disappeared. Then at 1210, the same day, two helicopters similar to Iran's Ranger helicopters, flew over the Khata'i border post and violated Iranian airspace and were immediately confronted with a severe reaction from gendarmerie personnel and border guards and were forced to return to their own territory. Following this aggression, the border guards at Tayyebat complained to the Afghan border guards and the necessary steps were taken.

Answering the PARS reporter concerning the delay in releasing word of this violation of Iran's western [as heard] borders, the public relations spokesman at the headquarters of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that the delay was due to investigations being carried out by the border guards' office.

Commentary on Violation

JN012027 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Political observers consider last Saturday's repeated aggression against Iranian air space by Soviet-made planes as one of the strategic events and as a new turning point facing the whole region with great eventualities. The dissemination of this news report came after 7 days of investigation into the aims of these hopeless attempts to violate Iranian air space. This issue has no bearing at all on Iran, but the reaction expressed by foreign press observers will give the issue dimensions that might be greater than its true size.

To those who make a mountain out of a molehill and a camel out of a mouse, we offer these facts:

1. Iran has repeatedly announced, by both its leaders and by the masses in their clamorous demonstrations, that it is ready to confront any foreign aggression, whether undertaken by the United States or by the Soviet Union. The people, who are being trained in the use of arms, are waiting for the day when they will confront any aggression, from either the East or the West.

2. The revolution has announced that its enemies are numerous and are not confined to one faction or one force. Everyone harmed by the victory of the revolution or the expansion of the Islamic Revolution is an enemy to Iran, its revolution and mission. Both the East and the West consider Iran an insurmountable obstacle to their international interests. In addition, the embodiment of real Islam by the Revolution in Iran has extinguished the glitter of all concepts that perch on the throne of revolutionary movements, those that claim to be progressive and revolutionary. Brzezinski was right when he announced that the only barrier to Soviet Communist infiltration is religion. But this man ignored the fact that religion not only threatens the concepts, which are far-fetched from the Islamic perspective, but also threatens his interests and those of his master intellectuals. Iran defines its stand and its position in the arena of struggle between the two superpowers by this practical concept.

3. Ths Soviet Union, which harbors the greatest enmity for the Islamic Revolution in Iran, keeps one hand on the trigger and the other on the safety catch. The Soviet Union deals with Iran with these two hands. On one level, Moscow takes care not to fall into dispute with Iran, because it knows quite well that it will then lose the remainder of its assets in the world, since both aware and unaware peoples--through their knowledge of the Islamic Revolution--will refute the progressive and revolutionary character of anyone who stands in the face of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The best example of this is Iraq. The Ba'th Party managed, by means of its intensive information media and huge sums of money, to give itself the role of a national progressive party, but in view of the party's hostile stand toward Iran, it lost all that it exerted. Everyone knows that this is not a revolutionary regime. Had it really been revolutionary, it would have stood on one line with the Revolution in Iran and not against it.

Now we return to the Soviet Union, which has lost much of its reputation after its invasion of Afghanistan, and which will lose the rest if it stands against Iran. On the second level, Moscow is suffering from the pains caused by the Revolution in Iran to many of the Islamic republics belonging to it or under its influence. These Islamic region's peoples were moved, receiving the spirit of Jihad and struggle against colonialists from the Revolution in Iran. The best example of the growth of this spirit is Afghanistan, which witnessed a great escalation in the masses volcano after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Moscow realized that time would not be in its favor if it did not put an end to this escalation through military invasion.

Through these mainstays, which remain points of explosion between Moscow and Tehran, the Soviet Union leads its struggle against the revolution with extreme caution and care. These are the viewpoints that prepare our people for all eventualities. Did not last Saturday's incident have any impact on the people, who find themselves facing many enemies? The sole way to confront those enemies is comprehensive mobilization and the brandishing of arms against any aggression whatsoever. He who prepares fears no war; he who loves martyrdom fears no death. Therefore, our people have shown no fear of the Soviet aggression, under Afghan cover. This is what we want to say to those who feel concern about us: do not be afraid, because our people are ready for every battle.

MUSLIM VICTORY IN AFGHAN TOWN OF GHURIAN REPORTED

LD021820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Mashhad, the bureau of the Islamic movement of Afghanistan in Mashhad has announced that on the basis of reports received from Ghurian, during the clash that occured between the fighters of the Islamic movement of Afghanistan and the government forces the governor of Ghurian was killed.

According to the same report, in the clash a number of soldiers surrendered to the Muslim Afghan fighters, together with their commander and their arms.

AFGHAN MUSLIM SPEAKS IN SARI MOSQUE ON SOVIET POLICY

LD291906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The unity prayers were held in Sari today, as proposed by Islamic students' organizations, in the presence of a large number of various classes of the people of Sari and suburbs, at the congregational mosque of the city.

Then an Afghan brother described the present Afghan situation, saying that the Soviet Union is trying to depict the Afghan revolutionaries as Western puppets; but we are Muslims and, inspired by the great Iranian Islamic Revolution, we seek the establishment of an Islamic republic in Afghanistan.

MOKRI URGES SUPERPOWERS TO END INTERFERENCE

LD291814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] An APN correspondent yesterday held an exclusive interview with the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR.

The APN correspondent asked him about future relations between Iran and the USSR. Dr Mokri said: Despite their different systems, Iran and the USSR fortunately have a considerable understanding with regard to their bilateral relations; this is in the light of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the need for goodneighborliness, which is beneficial to both nations and governments. However, I will not hide it--and you know better than I do--that my government takes a different stand from that of the USSR concerning Afghanistan.

He said: We have frequently stated that the U.S. Government must not think our stand is aimed at pleasing them. We blame America for all the sufferings of Iran and the Eastern peoples and we condemn U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf. Perhaps it is this very act by the U.S. Government which has led the USSR to act as it has done. However, Iran believes that this arms rivalry should end as soon as possible, for it would be in the interest of world peace for the superpowers not to interfere in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Dr Mokri went on to say: We firmly believe in noninterference by the superpowers in the internal affairs of the region's countries. It is our heartfelt wish that the Soviet Government should recognize our position, realizing that the stand taken by us vis-a-vis other governments' interference is an independent stand, for we do not wish to give the slightest pretext to America for its present and future interference.

Mokri added: Iran believes that in order to get out of the present impasse, both superpowers should leave the region's countries alone and pull their forces out of the region as soon as possible.

IRAQI MIG, HELICOPTERS VIOLATE AIRSPACE 1 MAR

NC020908 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[Text] In a report from Kermanshah, PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that an Iraqi MiG and four helicopters violated Iranian airspace for 30 minutes yesterday afternoon in the (Somara) area. This report was confirmed by the commander of the gendarme force in Kermanshah.

More on Iraqi Violation

LD021950 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The correspondent of Kermanshah news unit, in a contact with the Kermanshah governor general's office, has learned that yesterday afternoon, a number of Iraqi helicopters violated Iranian airspace over (?Sumar), in Qasr-e Shirin. They encountered resistance by the personnel of the gendarmerie base and fled.

The result of this action is that, while announcing the views of those against the position of the right becomes clear. [sentence as heard] This way the radio and television will avoid misleading or causing divisions.

FIGHTING BETWEEN KURDS, GOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTED

JN011808 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Citing the information committee of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq, PARS reports that Kurdish Peshmerga have inflicted grave losses on government forces. Reports point out that a Peshmerga unit has attacked Iraqi forces and mercenaries in the (Mir 'Ali) area, inflicting heavy losses on these forces.

In another development, Peshmerga units attacked a Ba'thist position in (Mahmud Qajar), destroying a number of fortifications. The Iraqi forces left behind a number of casualties during their retreat from this position.

Reports also indicate that the Peshmerga attacked the (?Chartah) position, seizing several Kalashnikov rifles and arresting a mercenary.

According to the same report, Bazargan gendarmerie base also came under attack by a number of Iraqi MiG jets, as a result of which one of the brave youths of (Paysan) was injured.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ARAB CHARTER PROPOSED BY IRAQ

JN292046 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The objectives which imperialism and the reactionary forces are trying to achieve through the Iraqi charter proclaimed by Saddam Husayn on 8 February are gradually being unmasked. The outcome of the charter seems to be like the Arab silence on the conspiracy perpetrated by As-Sadat and Begin. The game was completed in safety, which was not expected even by As-Sadat himself.

What happened to prevent the Arab peoples from taking a firm stand in confronting the sinful aggression against the Arab and Muslim holy places? The Iraqi charter, which was well-timed, answers this question. This charter was able to absorb the popular indignation against what As-Sadat has committed.

There is a big similarity between what is happening at present in the Arab arena and what happened when the agreements on the disengagement of forces between Egypt and Israel were signed in the wake of the October 1973 War. At that time, the Arab regimes launched a false information campaign which paralyzed the popular move or reaction against these agreements.

The current conspiracy is similar to the previous one. In the wake of his visit to the area, his stopover in Iraq and his meeting with Saddam Husayn, U.S. policymaker Brzezinski drew up the required policy while As-Sadat and Begin were exchanging ambassadors.

It is natural for an Arab state to [words indistinct] such a policy. This ill-omened visit was exposed through the Iraqi president's proposals, entitled the pan-Arab charter. The falsifications and forgeries which (?followed) this charter confirm this U.S. policy, one of the links of which was [words indistinct] by Kissinger during the disengagement of forces following the October 1973 War.

The Iraqi press and radio stations and all the other Iraqi-sponsored newspapers are preoccupied these days with the charter, affirming that this charter is the (?sharpest) weapon brandished against the enemy. We have a question, the answer to which confirms this fact. The question is: How serious is the campaign which Iraq is launching? Will this campaign really bring about a change in the deteriorating situation in the area?

We should bear in mind the following points:

1. No regime in the world is as famous for glittering slogans as the Iraqi regime. A certain commentator was right when he said that this regime is fond of slogans. A quick review of the regime's history reveals a history abounding with slogans, but no action.

2. About 1 year prior to the declaration of the charter, the regime raised the slogan of confrontation with the Egyptian regime. This confrontation was embodied in the Baghdad summit conference. However, what did the Baghdad summit offer? Did it carry out an operation to deter As-Sadat or Israel? On the contrary, as one commentator has said, this summit lifted up As-Sadat and drove him to further agentry and prostration before Zionism and imperialism. These are Iraq's initiatives. They do not go beyond slogans which are useless and certainly detrimental to the Arab issue.

3. The historic card [words indistinct] and the similarity between the current situation and the situation of 7 years ago when the disengagement of forces was accomplished, [words indistinct] trumpets of the Arab regimes, unquestionably confirm that the conspiracy continues and that the United States continues trying to draw up policy in the area using its hidden pawns in Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Through the intensive visits which Arab officials exchanged with each other, the Iraqi charter managed to convince the Arab nations that [words indistinct] to confront Egypt and Israel. These officials succeeded in deceiving Arab public opinion so that the peace conspiracy with the enemy can be peddled safely without leading to a massive upheaval.

However, reality demonstrated the opposite. A large majority of the Arab masses, particularly in Egypt and the West Bank, did not heed the screams of some Arab radio stations. They acted with maturity and confronted the conspiracy as much as they could. This confrontation came in the form of mammoth demonstrations in the West Bank and in large parts in Egypt. These masses refused to bow down to the imperialist conspiracies being concocted in Baghdad, Cairo and Tel Aviv, although their reaction was not equal to the conspiracy.

These masses thus constitute the natural trench for revolutionary action against the settlement conspiracies. The second trench, which is represented by Iraq, Egypt and the other reactionary Arab regimes, is allied with the imperialist interests and hostile to the aspirations of the peoples. Past events have demonstrated this fact and future events will confirm it.

Ba'thist Troops, Opposition Forces Clash

JN012131 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Quoting a spokesman for the Democratic Party of Kurdistan in Iraq, PARS says that a clash took place on 7 February between the nationalist and revolutionary forces on one hand and the Iraqi Ba'thist government forces on the other, in the Al-Mansur quarter in Baghdad.

The spokesman added that the clash ensued between the two sides when supporters of the Islamic and nationalist movements staged demonstrations in the Al-Mansur quarter, raising posters of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and placards denouncing the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. The demonstrations were confronted by the Ba'thist police and security organs. A big fire broke out as a result of the clash. The fire destroyed several shops and buildings, including the secondary school. Two persons were wounded and four others were killed.

The spokesman said that leaflets and statements by the nationalist and Islamic movements opposing the ruling regime in Baghdad are distributed daily in Baghdad and other towns. These leaflets and statements are disturbing and terrorizing the Ba'thist regime.

U.S.-SAUDI-IRAQI PLAN TO JAM ARABIC PROGRAMS PUBLISHED

NC021033 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Mar 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper ENQILAB-E ESLAMI has published a statement issued by the Tehran bureau of the Islamic Revolution Organization in Saudi Arabia concerning programs in Arabic of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statement says: An information campaign was recently started in Saudi Arabia against the Iranian Republic with the help of the United States.

U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski, in collaboration with Saddam Husayn and King Khalid, has drawn up a new conspiratorial scheme to orbit a communications satellite in the area to jam the Arab programs beamed from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran to make reception in Arab areas impossible. At the same time this satellite will transmit programs inciting the Arab areas against the Islamic Revolution. The statement said that the letter published in Tehran papers recently on requests to stop the Arab program on Ahvaz radio is part of this plot.

On this occasion we would like to announce that the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf are benefiting a great deal from the Tehran Arab programs and are following them with intense interest.

The statement said that the letter published by Tehran papers is part of a U.S.-reactionary information campaign against the Islamic Revolution. It is also an onslaught that was approved by the recent Doha conference and which included information officials from the Arab countries of the Gulf. The Doha information conference discussed a plan in which all information media of the Gulf states would participate in collaboration with the United States to obliterate the effects of the Islamic Revolution and the Tehran Arabic programs in their countries.

The ENQILAB-E ESLAMI paper also published the text of a letter by the director of the Arab section at the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reply to the letter published in Tehran papers to close down the Arab programs in the Ahvaz radio.

The reply said: 1. With the beginning of the 15th century of the Hegira it was decided to add 2 hours to its transmission from 1800 to 2000. A proposal was submitted to the Ahvaz radio director to strengthen transmission from Tehran. The director welcomed the proposal. Because local transmission was limited to this period, it was decided to make up for this by strengthening the Tehran Arab voice.

2. Ahvaz radio was not run according to the norms observed by world radios. Because programs were not supervised by qualified people, many of them were of poor quality. Those working at the radio station were not qualified and unable to perform such a big task. Also they did not get their jobs through official channels.

KURDISH PRISONERS, NON-KURDISH HOSTAGES RELEASED

LD291820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1702 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Following the talks of the special mission to Kordestan with Kurdish representatives, another group of 15 prisoners were released today. Also, 22 of those taken hostage by the Kurds were released yesterday and today.

Artillery Exchange Between Kurds, Guards

JN021004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 2 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 March--Yesterday, the Kurdish town of Kalyaran witnessed the exchange of artillery fire between Kurdish citizens and the Islamic guards. Reporting this today, the newspaper AZADEGAN says the artillery exchange, which went on for hours, resulted in the destruction of two houses. However, there were no casualties.

Sit-In at Sanandaj Mosque

LD011155 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the invitation of different political organizations and groups in Sanandaj people marched yesterday afternoon in the streets of this city, and at the end of the march a resolution was passed by the marchers.

This resolution protests against recent confrontations in Torkaman Sahra, the murder of responsible officials of the Khalq Turkoman headquarters, the attack on the offices of progressive organizations and the proposed two-round Majles elections. Marchers demanded the prosecution of those responsible for the recent Gonbad incidents.

The marchers declared their support in their resolution for the delegation representing Kurds and demanded an end to the local programs from the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sanandaj center and the radio center in Marivan. Last Thursday was announced as a day of public strike in Sanandaj as a protest against the recent Gonbad incidents. Meanwhile, yesterday following the Friday prayers in the congregational mosque of Sanandaj, a large number of those who took part in the prayers staged a sit-in for 1 hour in the mosque as a protest against the violation of personal freedom by armed groups and propagation of communist ideology. They left the mosque chanting slogans against the abovementioned groups.

BADEMJAN TV TOWER BLOWN UP 29 FEBRUARY

LD021816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, stationed in the west of the country, has announced: According to reports received from the organization of the Muslim Kurdish Peshmerga, at 2100 on Friday 29 February the communications tower of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the village of (Majili), in the district of Bademjan, was blown up by saboteurs.

As a result of the explosion of the tower, television transmissions to the region of Omraman and Paveh have been cut.

TABRIZ BANS OUTDOOR GATHERING DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGN

GF030541 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1430 GMT 2 Mar 80 GF

[Announcement issued 2 March by the governor's office in the city of Tabriz]

[Text] All citizens are hereby informed that all outdoor marches, rallies and demonstrations are forbidden in all open areas until further notice. All election meetings by parliamentary candidates must be held in enclosed areas and auditoriums. Violators of this order will be legally liable.

Arrest of 11 Persons

GF030540 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1430 GMT 2 Mar 80 GF

[Text] Our correspondent reports from the city of Ahar that the foundation for the oppressed in that city in cooperation with Ahar's Islamic prosecutor, has arrested 11 persons whose trial will soon begin.

All citizens who may have any complaints against these individuals are asked to submit their complaints to the foundation for the oppressed. Following are the names of these 11 arrested individuals: Haj Mir Heydar Hoseyni, Maj Mehdi Azad, Hasan Golparvar, Mahmud Yazdani, Hasan Dallalian, Ahmad Nasirian, Haj Mirza Qzhramani, 'Isa Khalife'i, pseudo-clergyman Haj Mohammad Hoseyn, 'Abbas'ali Ta'yidi, Nosratollah Khan Kalantar.

Four More Arrests

GF011640 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1430 GMT 1 Mar 80 GF

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the foundation for the oppressed in the city of Ahar, in cooperation with that city's Islamic prosecutor, has arrested the following four collaborators of the former regime: Haj Mir Heydar Hosseyni, pseudoclergyman Haj Mohammad Hoseyn, Hasan Golparvar, and Mahdi Azad. The property of the above named individuals has also been confiscated. The foundation for the oppressed in the city of Ahar has asked all citizens who may have any complaints against these individuals or against any other persons connected with the previous regime or any moneylenders, to submit their complaints and claims in order to recover their grievances and demands from such elements of the tyrant regime.

Warning to Armed Individuals

GF021905 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1430 GMT 2 Mar 80 GF

[Announcement issued 2 March by the Islamic Revolution Court in Tabriz--read by announcer]

[Text] All citizens, especially the committee guards and all others, are hereby informed that inasmuch as a university is a sacred place for learning, and a hospital is expected to be a safe haven for its patients, no armed individual will be permitted to enter the university or hospital grounds. All violators of this rule and order will be severely punished. Any armed person who calls at the university or the hospital on official business or private matter must leave his weapon with respective guards at the gate before entering these places.

Doctors Strike in Tabriz

JN021506 Baghdad INA in English 1450 GMT 2 Mar JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 March--Physicians and the medical cadre at the Khomeyni Hospital in Tabriz announced a strike in protest against opening fire inside the hospital by a number of gunmen and detained a number of the physicians, news reports said Sunday. The reports said the incident occurred in the wake of the demonstration by the Fedayeen supporters last Thursday and the gunmen countered them.

The reports added that Tabriz University students announced their support to the strike and organized mass meetings inside the campus.

The physicians said that a number of citizens [were] injured during the demonstration last Thursday but the gunmen entered the hospital and prevented them to go into the hospital. The physicians condemned the attack and demanded the officials to punish those who violate laws, released the detainees and secure the hospital.

RESIGNATION OF BUSHEHR DISTRICT OFFICERS REPORTED

JN021829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 2 March--The governor of the city of Bushehr on the Arab Gulf and commissioners of seven districts attached to the city have tendered their resignations in protest against the arrest of one of the district officers.

Reporting this, ETTELA'AT says work in the districts has come to a standstill and residents have staged sit-in strikes, protesting the courts' interference in matters that do not concern them. The Bushehr governor warned against the authorities' negligent attitude toward the problems of the region, saying that such negligence could cause an explosion.

KERMANSHAHAN DISTRICT APPEALS FOR HELP AGAINST COUNTEREVOLUTIONARIES

LD021228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, based on reports sent by the Paveh Corps of Revolution Guards to the corps public relations office in Kermanshah, the inhabitants of Banehgan district [Kermanshahan Province] have appealed to the Iranian nation and the government for help to crush the counterrevolutionaries working for Palizban, Ashraf Pahlavi, and Sardar Jaf. These counterrevolutionaries have been laying seige to the district.

In a report received by the Kermanshah central news bureau, the inhabitants of Banehgan have reiterated their support for the leader of the Islamic Revolution and the president. Ashraf Pahlavi, Palizban and Sardar Jaf are mercenaries led by the United States with the backing of the criminal Saddam Husayn who have disturbed the peace of the local people by using their machineguns.

We call on the combatant and Muslim people of Iran to rush and help the local people, so that the area may be rescued from the hands of the infidels and the aliens.

AHVAZ DEMONSTRATORS END SIT-IN IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LD011138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, in connection with the group staging a sit-in at the Department of Education the following statement has been issued by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, religious judge of Khuzestan Province:

Dear fellow citizens are hereby informed that the group staging a sit-in at the Department of Education in Ahvaz who ended their sit-in when people gathered and were taken to the guards base by the Revolution Guards in order to prevent violence and confrontation, returned to their houses at midnight.

NVOI DISCUSSES REVOLUTION'S ENEMIES; U.S. ADVENTURISM

TA261150 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 February broadcasts two commentaries. The first, entitled "Revealing the Enemies of the Revolution Is Now the Primary Issue", says: "The true popular forces as well as political and religious groups united in the revolution have often expressed their desire for a serious struggle against the enemies of the revolution--supporters of Zionism and imperialism--and they have requested publication of the complete list of SAVAKists and supporters of the former regime as a first step toward the fulfillment of this just demand."

Even Imam Khomeyni has often stressed the importance of carrying out purges among all the rank and file, but unfortunately this demand has not been met. The enemies of the Iranian Revolution--these mercenary supporters of the CIA, the Pentagon and Zionism--damage our revolutionary gains every day in different parts of the country, infiltrate sensitive circles and incite conspiracies against the revolution.

"Today, the country's shortage of meat, milk and cooking oil has become a cause of concern to the government, the armed forces united in the revolution and the leader of the revolution." The enemies of the revolution along with the supporters of the former regime are responsible for this situation. Regarding this matter, Reza (Esfahani), deputy minister of agriculture, has said that farmers have sold their stock, transforming them into money which they have sent out of the country. These people refrain from producing in order to help the counterrevolution. Reports on the selling of livestock and other agricultural products to foreign countries and on the prevention of farmers from planting prove that big feudal farmers are supporters of imperialism and Zionism and are enemies of the revolution. When in danger, the SAVAKists turn to these feudalists for protection. Afterward, these big farmers act according to the orders of the SAVAKists.

During the first days of the revolution, and even during Dr Bazargan's temporary government, these big landowners formed armed groups to persecute farmers. In order to damage the revolutionary gains, they have burned produce and killed livestock. If the demands of the imam and the true revolutionary forces had been met, such damage to the revolutionary gains would not have been inflicted.

Counterrevolutionaries and supporters of the former regime, taking advantage of the fact that their true nature has not been uncovered, are still damaging the revolutionary gains. The only way to prevent this dangerous situation is by publishing a complete list of the enemies of the revolution, by physically annihilating them and their bases. The counterrevolution must be dealt with quickly so that it cannot turn against us at an opportune moment.

The second commentary, entitled "The Allies of the New Gandarme in the Persian Gulf," says: The smell of oil has obliged America--the new gendarme of the Persian Gulf--to look for allies who will not only back its imperialist oil policy in the region but will also allow the undertaking of military activities against the countries bordering the Persian Gulf and help the U.S. to safeguard its oil interests in the region. It is in connection with this problem that President Carter has undertaken an adventurous policy in the Persian Gulf. Carter's remarks at a press conference in Washington along with his violation of the oil wealth of countries situated thousands of miles away have rightly aroused the strong hatred and condemnation of Persian Gulf countries.

"Who has allowed President Carter of the United States to [words indistinct] on the oil wealth of other countries or to threaten oil-producing countries with its military presence?" The era of colonialist policies is over. Even by resorting to "the policy of the big stick," imperialism cannot achieve the desired result for American diplomats. Carter himself will not let go of this policy. Some reactionary regional regimes dependent upon American imperialism support the policy of Carter's government. Disregarding their own interests, these countries pursue a policy which supports the adventurous policy of America. These are regimes that have been terrified by the victory of the Iranian anti-imperialist revolution and the events in Afghanistan. These countries are ready to back the policy of the United States in order to safeguard their regimes.

The concentration of U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf was planned before the events in Afghanistan. To be more precise, it was planned after the victory of the Iranian Revolution, which thwarted the U.S. policy of support for the ousted shah. During the ousted shah's reign, the United States benefitted from two things: On the one hand, the ousted shah crushed any anti-imperialist movements; on the other hand, the United States made big profits from selling arms to the countries of the region. Now, the gendarme of our region cannot carry out its plans in the Near East without the help of some leaders of reactionary regimes. Countries such as Israel, Egypt, Oman, China and Pakistan are among the main accomplices of Washington's aggressive policies.

The revival of the U.S.-Pakistan friendship treaty was due to the events in Afghanistan. Pakistani and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan has increased due to this treaty. Afghan mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries are trained in Pakistan. As we all know, the antirevolutionary traitor from Afghanistan has gone to the United States and was promised $40 million in military aid to carry out killings in Afghanistan. Despite all this, the plans of the oppressors have failed. The countries of the Near and Middle East have been constantly confronted with the aggressive policy o the United States and are not ready to endure American imperialism any longer.

NVOI COMMENTS ON FEUDALISM; U.S. IMPERIALISM

TA272105 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 February broadcast two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Revolutionary Islam Is the Protector of [Words Indistinct], said: Some big feudal landowners of important businessmen have succeeded in safeguarding their properties even after the revolution. An example is Abdollah (?Pursartib), a murderous big feudal landowner who, apart from possessing many houses, is the owner of a whole village in Lorestan. His biography is a long list of crimes committed under the reign of Reza Shah and his ousted son. Under the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty he was appointed representative of the people and from the very beginning expressed his opposition to Dr Mossadeq. He collaborated with the U.S. against Dr Mossadeq. Then, supported by the Pahlavi dynasty, he became advisor to the Iranian oil minister. For years he cooperated with Bakhtiar, the head of SAVAK. This criminal element not only has not been arrested but claims that some people are still indebted to him. The likes of him have exploited farmers for tens of years, and the Islamic Revolution cannot tolerate this sort of people. They should be punished in the cities as well as in the country.

The second, entitled "Let Us Concentrate All Our Forces on Divulging and [Word Indisinct] U.S. Imperialism," said: Regarding the opening of the international commission for the investigation of the ousted shah's crimes as well as Iran's grievances against the shameful American intervention in the domestic affairs of Iran, much has been published in the world press. It is the commission's duty to investigate the former shah's crimes and the interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of Iran.

"But imperialist U.S. circles are making big efforts to impose their views on this international commission and constantly insist that the international commission's duty is to do its utmost in order to free the American hostages."

American officials who disregard international and human rights either in America or in other countries, condemn the Iranians who wish to defend their sovereignty for violating international and human rights. The Americans do not even mention one word concerning their lackey, Reza Pahlavi. Obviously such an expectation from imperialist America is out of place. President Bani-Sadr has demanded that American officials guarantee that in the future they will not interfere in Iran's domestic affairs. With utmost insolence Carter has not met this demand, and the Washington STAR newspaper wrote that the Americans are not able to guarantee anything for Iran's right of sovereignty. These days Iran's right of sovereignty is connected to the U.S. right of sovereignty. The newspaper adds that without an attempt to secure Iran's right of sovereignty, the United States cannot secure its own right of sovereignty.

American imperialism was obliged to retreat in front of the Iranian Revolution, but this has not brought about a change in its oppressive policy, and it is very justly that the imam has said: "The struggle for destroying all the remnants of American imperialism is the first duty of the Iranian Revolution." This international commission has started its work under "the protective umbrella" of the U.S. Government. The crimes of the ousted shah are being debated upon by American advisors with the consent of American officials. According to the imam the former shah has made Iran dependent on the United States for its economy and policy. With America's consent the shah has committed numerous crimes in Iran. Iran will not stop fighting this corrupt family and its imperialist supporters. The Iranian nation will show revolutionary vigilance to annihilate the remnants of American imperialism. It is only in uniting toward the revolution that all the above will be made possible.

NVOI DISCUSSES ELECTION, PROTECTORS OF ASSETS

GF021850 [Editorial Report GF] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "A Few Words About the Election," and "The Revolution Council has given its final approval for a 2-stage election. Thus, in the first parliamentary election of the republican regime, every individual, group, or organization with a fifty percent plus one vote majority for their candidates will be elected to the parliament. All individuals, groups, and political parties who have only received fifty percent of the votes will not be elected. The true meaning of a democratic election is that the parliamentary seats should be divided among candidates in proportion to the number of votes they each receive in the election process. From a legalistic viewpoint, this system is called a monopolistic system. This election system will certainly damage the unity of the nation and the revolution, in words and deeds. The great Khomeyni has always called for the unity of words and deeds. But in this majority system of election, the rights of millions of toiling and oppressed Iranians will be ignored and violated.

The second commentary, its title indistinct, said: If we use the words of Mr Qoddusi, the revolution prosecutor, as criteria for our judgment, we can come to the conclusion that a group of influential people in the domain of monopolies and real estate properties have succeeded in protecting their plundered assets from any and all dangers. These satanic elements, contrary to the imam's demands and wishes, have forced the prosecutor's office to safeguard their assets and belongings and to protect these properties from the provisions of the approved decrees by issuing a special circular.

VOTERS URGED TO ELECT 'TRUE MUSLIMS'

Tehran TIMES in English 14 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Qom (PARS)--Ayatollah ol-Ozma Shahabeddin Golpayegani, the third highest-ranking religious leader of the Shi'ite world yesterday called on Iranian voters "to send true Muslims to the first-ever freely and honestly elected lower house of the Parliament, the Islamic Majles, as it will be called."

"It is your religious obligation," the ayatollah's message to the nation, released by Ayatollah Khomeyni's office yesterday said, "that you should not cast your precious vote to deviationists who had leanings to the East or the West. You must make sure that your vote goes to a candidate, who is a learned and well-informed Muslim, enlightened with the fundamentals and precients of Islam," the message added.

It advised them to seek the help of religious scholars and other trustworthy and "right" persons in thoroughly scrutinizing the antecedents of their candidates.

The message asked all contestants to announce their candidacy only if they have necessary qualifications and a good record in the past.

Only then, they would be religiously considered competent to become elected and able to defend Islam, integrity and independence of the state, the message added.

"It was evident," the message went on to say, "that unqualified and incompetent persons must step down for those who possess all the above mentioned qualifications and human qualities."

"Because if they do not do so, they would be indirectly clamping foreign political and cultural domination as well as deviationist ideology on the nation again," it said.

The message exhorted the voters to think only of their religious and national responsibilities, including the independence of the country, people's welfare, national security and rule of law.

Negligence in this regard, the message said, would bring the country face to face with greatest peril and to the brink of oblivion."

The shortly-to-be-elected Islamic Majles must put the country on the path of Islamic order and rebuild it on Islamic patterns to root out injustice and tyranny.

Sharply attacking the "imperialists", who had always tried to exploit the weak and the oppressed everywhere on this globe, especially in Iran, the message said that because of its strategic geographical position, as well as its rich natural resources Iran has always been an object of "greed and covetousness" for the imperialist powers.

Once it was Russia and then Britain for sometime, and in recent years the United States of America, who plundered, looted and carried away the nation's wealth.

They trampled on our political and economic independence and through intrigues and an assortment of filthy plots, kept this nation in backwardness and poverty for centuries. But now, the message said, this nation has awakened and Iran is on the move and the old order has passed.

Through their criminal intrigues the imperialists were successful in separating religion from politics, which suited their nefarious ends.

Through cultural and political brainwashing, they inculcated in the minds of the people that religion affected them like opium does.

Thank almighty God that, through your renaissance, you have been able to shatter these bonds of slavery and stand on your own feet again, the message said.

Republican Party Boycott

Tehran TIMES in English 14 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Republican Party yesterday announced that they will boycott general elections for the National Assembly and blamed the Ministry of Interior and Revolutionary Council for their indifferent attitude towards the political parties and their demands.

A party spokeswoman said that first we decided to nominate candidates belonging to majority and minority population of the country for the elections and for which we demanded that the Interior Ministry should declare its clear cut policy about qualifications of the candidates.

The ministry and the council did not bother and still we are waiting for their announcement, the spokeswoman said.

She said "Our party decided to boycott the election and asked members of the party to drop a note in the ballot boxes in which a demand for freedom and security will be made."

The party is headed by Dr. Abdolhasan Baghai and was established 17 years ago. Its activities remained underground until last year when the party announced its existance publicly.

Islamic Republican Party's Election Prospects

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Republic Party will fight the oncoming elections for all 270 seats of the National Assembly and hopes to sweep the poll, a leading member of the party said.

In an exclusive interview with the Tehran TIMES yesterday, Dr. Seyed Hasan Ayet said the future of the country depends entirely on the formation and composition of Iran's first Parliament.

When asked whether he foresaw any major clash in the course of the election with other parties, including the one expected would be formed by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Ayet said: "I do not see any major clashes in the offing but one can never rule out the possibility of disturbances because there are elements in the country who are yet at the ready to take advantage of minor provocations to create dissension and unrest."

On the question of President Bani-Sadr either "planned or intended to form a party of his own. But it is possible that he may have a group, from which he would perhaps select and field candidates from whom he will receive active support in the new Parliament should they win through."

Dr. Ayet elaborating further said that the formation of a new party seemed out of the question at present because parties already in existence have coalesced in certain directions either leaning left, or right. The left leaning parties he said included the Tudeh and the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization.

The other major party is, of course, the Islamic Republican Party, which makes its rightful claim to be following in the line of Imam Khomeyni. In the circumstances there is no room for any other party he stressed.

He said, the Islamic Republican Party commanded the highest popularity in Iran and "Insha-Allah" will be certain of an absolute majority.

Dr. Ayet said that the Mojahedin-e Khalq Party will be permitted to take part in the elections if it subscribes to belief in the Islamic constitution.

In order to ensure this a set of forms will be provided at the Interior Ministry which will have to be filled in when filing nomination papers and which will, therefore, clear the way for their representation at the elections, Dr. Ayet said.

"Iran will lean neither to East or West but will have closer relations with Third World countries. Many of the Third World countries like ourselves are working at plans to alleviate the lot of their poorer masses through utilization of their own resources. We can contribute usefully to this interchange of resources with Third World countries," Dr. Ayet said.

Dr. Ayet continuing said that in the past Egypt's a Jornal abd an-Nasir had made efforts to bring Third World countries closer to each other but his plans were not ultimately fully realized.

Paying glowing tributes to India's Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Egypt's President Nasser and Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, he said they were leaders who had made great and sincere efforts in the cause of the Third World.

Dr. Ayet admitting that it was very often a difficult task to walk the tight rope between East and West, said we had no choice in the matter "if we wished to preserve our independence in our own countries."

He explained the difficulties and said Iran is the best example for this sort of situation... "You see the West has imposed an embargo on Iran and we have difficulties to buy even the spare parts of the machinery... so what... we are trying to manage it... the people have to sacrifice...."

He said, "I know the people have to queque for even bread and butter... but it is not a new thing... even during the time of deposed shah the people did not have several basic necessities at all and they waited for the day which is to come in Iran... for which I have no doubt at all... when every Iranian will get what he needs justly...."

Dr. Ayet said, "Right now we are trying to see there is justice... if we have one bread it should be distributed among all equally.

"We have to fight with the imperialist powers exactly the way we fought during the shah... of course we are weak and during shah's time we were also weak... he had SAVAK, gendarmerie and police which were equipped with the most modern weapons and we have just one weapon that is faith in God and we succeeded."

He said there is no difference now and we are determined to fight against the imperialists and quoted the imam saying that the "U.S. can't do a damn thing."

NO RADIO, TV ELECTION PROPAGANDA TO BE PERMITTED

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--All sorts of election propaganda through the government-owned radio and television media has been forbidden, it was announced by Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Hashem Rafsanjani yesterday.

In a letter to the Supervisory Council of the radio and TV the interior minister said that according to the articles of the parliamentary election rules the candidates have no right to use public media for publicity and propaganda for their candidacy.

The election propaganda elements from speeches made by all officials should be omitted before their broadcast, said the minister.

From now on, the minister added, the names of candidates for the elections should be avoided from all sorts of broadcasts through radio and television.

Baluchestan va Sistan Press Ban

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--Iran's southeastern Province of Baluchestan va Sistan has been closed to foreign journalists.

Raising to three the number of provinces barred to the foreign press.

A notice displayed yesterday at the foreign press department of the Ministry of National Guidance said the Provinces of Azarbayjan, Khorasan and Baluchestan va Sistan had been declared off limits at the request of their governors.

The closure of Baluchestan va Sistan blocks off the entire Iranian border with Afghanistan as well as Pakistan.

Journalists were banned from visiting Tabriz, capital of East Azarbayjan province in the northwest of the country.

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO IMPROVE INDUSTRY, TRADE

Tehran TIMES in English 9 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Multi-billion rials have been allocated to improve ailing conditions prevailing in the country's industry and trade during the post revolutionary era, it was announced Thursday.

The announcement was made during the course of 2-day seminar organized by the Ministry of Industry and Mines with the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce.

The aim of the seminar was to find out ways and means of improving present conditions in financial, economic and commercial fields in the country.

According to statistics the Central Bank of Iran (CBI) has allocated rls. 5 billion to improve the industrial sector of the country.

Ministry of Industry and Mines had allocated rls. 80 billion for the local industry. Of that rls. 40 billion have already spent.

Another scheme is under consideration through which the Ministry of Industry and Mines will spend rls. 20 billion for the purchase of raw materials to keep the industrial units running.

Spare parts for industries have also been bought through this budget for the industries which have been taken over by the government as a result of the previous industrialists fleeing the country during the revolution.

Bank Saderat has recently allocated rls. 30 billion for small scale industry. This money has yet to be distributed among the small-scale industries.

A comprehensive report was presented at the seminar in which the import policy of the previous regime was criticized.

The report said that during the previous regime 90 percent of imports was made through the US and some Arabic countries.

Now a new policy of import is being framed through which efforts will be made to import goods from the Third World countries such as India.

So far 2,000 goods of different varieties have been imported from Third World countries and this policy would be continued in the future.

Trade with East Europe was also very limited during the previous regime which was too outlined in the interest of America.

Efforts are being made to make the country self sufficient in all its needs, for which comprehensive plans are under way to overcome the present problems in industrial and commercial sectors of the country.

OFFICIAL SAYS STOCK EXCHANGE TO PLAY ACTIVE ROLE

Tehran TIMES in English 14 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Mansur Zabetian, secretary general of the Tehran Stock Exchange said yesterday that the Islamic constitution had ensured an active role of the stock exchange in the national economy of Iran.

Addressing a gathering of economic and industrial experts here Zabetian said that the stock exchange would in future witness greater activity in a bid to mobilize and circulate small and medium size capitals towards promoting the national economy.

He said the capital would also provide necessary protection in the Iranian money markets.

The Islamic constitution of Iran, he said, had laid greater emphasis on the private sector and private ownership was fully recognized by the new constitution of Iran which was in full accordance with Islamic principles.

Shares and joint stocks, Zabetian said, would play an important role in the Iranian economy which would be modeled on Islamic principles of economic enterprises.

Explaining the main objectives of the stock exchange, Zabetian said that it would serve the purpose of a capital buying and selling center where investors could find ample opportunities to put their small and medium size capital into fruitful activities.

Referring to nationalization of Iranian industries, Zabetian said that the Ministry of Industries and Mines had already announced that shares of certain industries would be put on sale after the industries, taken over by the government, were organized to run profitably.

This was a great hope for reactivating the Tehran Stock Exchange and put idle capital into circulation, Zabetian said.

The Islamic economy was against gairing interest on capitals and this principle could also help promote the activities of the Tehran Stock Exchange.

Under the Islamic economy, Zabetian said that banks, instead of giving interest on deposits, could become shareholders in the economic ventures.

FLOODING SUBSIDES IN KHUZESTAN OIL REGION

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--The Karun River continued to subside yesterday in the oil-rich southern Iranian province of Khuzestan, where unofficial figures put the death toll at 500 after a week of heavy floods.

Cities and villages are isolated throughout the flood area of 20,000 square kilometers (12,500 square miles), where bridges were destroyed and roads cut off by the raging water.

Some 200,000 farm animals died in the flood. Helicopters so far are the only means of carrying supplies to towns like Masjid Soleyman and Sherster, and a supply helicopter crashed Saturday killing four people aboard.

Costs of the catastrophe have not been calculated. The government has given a credit of $60 million in disaster aid, according to oil minister and Revolutionary Council member 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar.

Mo'infar said that oil installations in the province had not suffered, but that output at the Abadan refinery had dropped from 620,000 barrels a day to 520,000 and that the gas factory at Shiraz was unable to be resupplied because of damage to the pipeline.

He added that exports of crude had not been affected.

At Ahvaz, one of the region's principal cities, schools reopened for the first time in a week.

The Iranian Army worked throughout the disaster, organizing rescue and evacuation operations. The international Red Cross and Iran's Red Lion and Sun Society also provided help.

COMMISSION TO PROBE KERMANSHAH PROBLEM

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--A commission is at present in Kermanshah to determine causes of the recent fighting and confrontations in Kamiaran, Javanroud and Paveh. The commission is approved both by the Revolutionary Council and the president of the Islamic Revolution.

In a welcome note to the commission, the guardsmen from Kamiaran has drawn up its requests to the commission. The guardsmen said that they fully support the Islamic Republic under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

In adds that the people of the region want to be under the protection and security of the national army, as stipulated by the constitution. Also, it states that the Kumele, KDP and Rastegari militant forces should be withdrawn from the area.

Another wish of the guardsmen is that the government should create local industries in order to create jobs for the people. Also it states that the government should undertake completion of all outstanding projects as soon as possible and implement such schemes to extend the industrial potential of the area.

Another stipulation laid down is that the government should extend aid and loans to local farmers both for agriculture and sheep rearing. It is suggested that the government should set up local teaching centers to boost farming.

The guardsmen have also asked the commission to set up well equipped medical centers and hospitals and to bring in permanent midwives and doctors to the area.

In order to obtain mass education in the region, the guardsmen have asked young graduates to be brought to Kermanshah. A large building complex that has not so far been used, suggest the guardsmen, should be put at the disposal of the oppressed and needy population to set up housing, factories and workshops.

Another request is that road projects should be finished and new ones built. Also, the guardsmen ask for damages for the recent destruction and suffering brought on by the recent fighting.

Lastly, the guardsmen ask that the Mostazaffin Foundation and Reconstruction Group should set up centers in the region as soon as possible.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTER CRITICIZES STUDENTS

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--The minister of national guidance, Dr. Nasser Minachi, yesterday rapped Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, member of the administrative council of the national radio and television saying that it was the legal and Islamic right of a Muslim to give an appropriate answer against every kind of false accusation.

In an angry reference to Kho'ini's remarks that Minachi's self defence was in fact a kind of "plot" against students, Minachi said that it was the right granted by the holy Koran and the prophet Mohammad and added that Kho'ini had no right to "deprive me" of this right.

Minachi further said, that his indictment against the two students making false and deliberate revelations on radio and television was in fact his genuine right and the stand taken by Kho'ini in this respect had no sound Islamic and legal basis.

He asked Kho'ini and "the other leader" stationed in the American Embassy to come out with a proper and Islamic justification for their "public opinion trial".

Minachi further said, that Kho'ini and others should provide sufficient Islamic proof for their revelations and public opinion trials, followed by the issuing of verdicts, without giving the right to the person accused to defend himself, or clarifying his position.

Minachi also criticized the students and Kho'ini for misusing public funds to announced their one sided verdicts on radio and television all over the world.

He further said that if "our negotiations in Paris" were unauthorized then how was it that Imam Khomeyni chose to appoint Mehdi Bazargan as prime minister and "myself" as minister of national guidance following the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Arrest of Former Education Minister

Tehran TIMES in English 18 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Former education minister in Premier Hoveyda's cabinet, Farroukru Parsa was arrested Saturday evening in the house of her son in northern Tehran, it was announced yesterday.

Her husband, retired Brig. Gen. Shirin Sokhan, was also arrested.

Parsa joined the Hoveyda cabinet in 1968 and continued until 1975. During this period, according to the charges leveled against her, she was responsible for various corruptions including embezzlement from public funds.

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